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after only little more than twelve hours of sickness, he died of heart disease.

His most prominent personal characteristic was a genial gayety, which, with his cordial, exuberant hospitality, was simply the overflowing of his large, warm heart; this endeared him to his hosts of friends, among whom were numbered many of the brilliant poets and scientific men who adorned Cambridge during the time of his service as Rumford Professor, and such others as Ole Bull, Ericsson, and Henry. It also manifested itself in the affectionate care with which he treated the operatives of the Rumford Chemical Works, more as if they were his children than his paid laborers. Nowhere were these beautiful traits in his character more delightfully manifested than in his beloved Sylvester Manor at Shelter Island, where he was in his element, dwelling on the familiar but ever fresh beauties of the scenery, showing his visitors the latest improvements, or delighting them with learned and interesting accounts of the antiquities of the island, or his own more extended archæological researches. In these researches he showed the singular ingenuity of mind, the dogged persistency in clinging to a problem until he had mastered its minutest details, the unconquerable enthusiasm, and the honesty of purpose which were his leading characteristics, and to which his great success in the worlds of science and business was due. In reviewing his life, his successes, great as they were, are not the most striking things. These are rather his extraordinary public spirit and his high sense of honor; and it is pleasant to realize that he achieved to a remarkable degree the main object in his career, both as a scientific man and as a citizen,—the help and improvement of his fellow creatures.

1893.

CHARLES L. JACKSON.

WILLIAM RAYMOND LEE.

COLONEL WILLIAM RAYMOND LEE, whose death on the 26th of December, 1891, attracted considerable attention at the time, belonged to the Marblehead or Revolutionary Lees. His grandfather, whose name he bore, was in the Revolutionary War the colonel of a Marblehead regiment. From him Colonel Lee derived his right to membership in the Cincinnati. Another ancestor, Jeremiah Lee, was prominent in many ways in the Revolutionary struggle.

William Raymond Lee was born in 1807. He was educated at West Point, where he was a member of the class of 1829. He

remained there for nearly the prescribed term, but left before receiving his commission. He followed the calling of a civil engineer, and was for many years the Superintendent of the Boston and Providence Railroad.

On the breaking out of the Civil War, Lee promptly offered his services to Governor Andrew. He had never been in the army, but he had had a military education; and although he was far beyond the usual age for active duty in the field, he gallantly took his place as colonel of a regiment. This regiment, the Twentieth Massachusetts, was his creation. He selected the field and staff officers, and most of those of the line. He gave it its standard of military duty. He inspired his command with his own high spirit of devotion and steadfastness. Well did the regiment repay him by its magnificent behavior on many a bloody field.

Colonel Lee was taken prisoner at the unfortunate affair of Ball's Bluff, and was one of the hostages selected by the Confederate government to receive the treatment which was awarded to Confederate privateersmen by the mistaken policy pursued by Federal authorities at the outset of the war. His sufferings were severe, and for a time even endangered his life. Fortunately, this exceptional treatment did not last long, and early in 1862 he was exchanged. He led his regiment throughout the Peninsular campaign; he was at Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Savage's Station, Glendale, and Malvern Hill. Then the Army of the Potomac was removed from the Peninsula. In the bloody battle of Antietam, the regiment, still under Lee, suffered heavy loss, but fully sustained its reputation. But the strain of field service proved too much for its commanding officer. Few men at the age of fifty-five can long continue to bear the hardships and labors inseparable from active service in the line. After a vain struggle with increasing infirmity, Colonel Lee was obliged to resign.

His military life was brief, but distinguished. It was also eminently useful. His spirit of unreserved devotion to the cause, his noble example in bravely and uncomplainingly enduring all the hardships of a soldier's life, his strict, high standard of military honor and duty, inspired his regiment with the like high principles and sentiments; while his great kindness of heart, his unselfishness, and his uniform considerateness for the rights and feelings of his officers and men made him beloved and re-

spected by his entire command. For his gallant and meritorious services he received the brevet rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers.

After the war he lived in comparative retirement. His infirmities increased ; he was not able to play any part in active life. But he was not forgotten. His neighbors and friends continued to seek his counsel. The officers of his old regiment sought him out, and on every fitting occasion evinced the regard and honor in which they held him. It was a touching sight to see at his funeral some fifty or more of the enlisted men of the Twentieth, veterans of Ball's Bluff, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness, mustering, with their badges of mourning, to pay to their gallant leader the last tribute of respect and affection. But not only will his memory be cherished by those who knew him ; his place among the Massachusetts colonels will always be a high one. The service he rendered to the State in the crisis of the Civil War will always be fully and gratefully remembered.

Colonel Lee was married in 1842 to Helen Maria Amory, daughter of the late Thomas Amory, Esq., of Roxbury. She survived him about two years. His eldest son, Arthur Tracy Lee, was educated at West Point, and died in 1870, a Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery. Another son, Robert Ives Lee, and a daughter, Elizabeth Amory, the wife of Colonel O. H. Ernst of the Army, survive him.

1893.

JOHN C. ROPES.

LEWIS MILLS NORTON.

DR. LEWIS MILLS NORTON, a Resident Fellow of this Academy and a member of the Council of the American Chemical Society, died, after a short illness, on April 26, 1893. He was born in Athol, Massachusetts, December 26, 1855, and was the only son of the Rev. John Foote Norton and Ann Maria Mann. His early youth was spent in Athol, Wellesley, and Natick, Massachusetts, and in Fitzwilliam and Keene, New Hampshire.

He was an earnest student of chemistry at the Institute of Technology for three years, from 1872 to 1875, when he was appointed Assistant in Analytical Chemistry, in which capacity he served for two years. In May, 1877, he went to Europe, and continued his chemical studies at Berlin, Paris, and Göttingen until August, 1879, and